

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North-West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, D.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. J. BROTHERTON, watch expert. Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches. Office, South Railway St., Regina.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

NOTICE. WE WILL give those who have not settled their accounts with us one more chance to save costs. Positively every account must be settled by the end of September.

E. Simpson & Co. P.S.—A heater for sale at a bargain. House to rent.

Octavius : Field Wholesale Dealer and Importer of WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Just received the last direct import from the season, my stock is now both imported and domestic.

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Just received the last direct import from the season, my stock is now both imported and domestic. Consisting of the choicest brands of Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandy, Cognac, Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rum, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Port, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Issa Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 till 6 o'clock.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## LOWEST PRICES RULING

### Our Fall Stock

OF NEW GOODS is coming in rapidly and are busy placing them in stock. We feel safe in saying that we will be able to offer to the public of Moose Jaw the privilege of selecting from as large an complete a stock of HIGH-CLASS goods to be had anywhere. We also claim that—

We Will Not be Under Sold

BUT bound to keep to the front with the lowest prices. We are reaching out for more trade with irresistible inducements, and invite inspection of the values we are offering in READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS, FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTS, ETC.

M. J. MacLEOD.

## Every .. Branch

Of high-class tailoring is comprised in our establishment, and each department receives uniform and careful attention.

Business Suits, \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$24. Genuine Imported Scotch Suits, from \$25 to \$28. Worsteds Suits from \$24.50 to \$35.00.

We have a beautiful range of clean new stock. All we ask is your inspection; come in and see them at THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

W. N. MITCHELL.

## Bicycles at Cost

Children's Carriages and Furniture at Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. BELLAMY

- MUSIC -

Mrs. M. L. Shaw (Medalist) Teacher of Piano, Organ or Guitar.

Pupil of Prof. Veitner and Zeigler, of New York; also of Carl Stassing, of Cologne, Germany; desires to inform the citizens of Moose Jaw and surrounding country, that she is prepared to teach the piano, organ or guitar. Rudiments of music theoretically taught in all its branches. Terms: \$3.00 per quarter of 20 half-hour lessons, two per week, on piano or organ. \$8.00 per quarter of half-hour lessons, once per week, on guitar. The one-half to be paid on completion of one-half quarter. For further particulars apply to

Mrs. M. L. Shaw.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL, 50c yd

## 20 MEN WANTED.

Twenty men wanted for threshing. Apply at once to J. W. SMITH, Moose Jaw. 11-13

## GIRL WANTED.

Wanted immediately, a first-class dining room girl for the Ottawa Hotel. Highest wages paid. Apply to Mrs. Holt, Moose Jaw. 11.

## WATCH FOUND.

A good watch was found a few days ago and the owner can have same by calling at the Times office, proving his property and paying for this advertisement. 11.

## WANTED AT ONCE.

Active agents for each county. Exclusive control and no risk. Will clear from 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for full particulars or 25 cents for \$1 sample. Big Rapids Mineral Water Co., Big Rapids, Mich. 5-13

## THRESHING.

The undersigned has the best threshing outfit in the Moose Jaw district, and is now prepared to undertake contracts. Terms will compare favorably with the lowest. Four or five men wanted at once. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 11.

## Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Feeding. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. 45-1y

## STRAYED.

Strayed from Francis & Sylvain's herd, between July 3rd and 10th, one bay gelding about one year old, small square white spot on forehead; and one bay filly, two years old, large round white spot on forehead. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by W. J. HALLIDAY, Moose Jaw. 5-1.

## Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and furnished throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boarding house in town

D. D. MacLEOD.

Ottawa

Senate Reading Room

## NEW ARRIVALS

Just placed in stock a full line of Cortecelli sewing silk and twist; Cortecelli embroidery silk on spools; Cortecelli Roman flax and Honotin lace silks. Ladies would be interested by calling and examining above goods. Just the thing for Xmas fancy work.

## TRIMMINGS.

The very newest, such as spangled gimp and ornaments; colored gimps, jets, jet ornaments, fancy cord silks, &c.

SEE OUR LADIES' BLACK SILK MITTS \$1.25 & \$1.75

New tweed suitings, Golf caping, ulsterings, Eiderdown—very nobby and quite up to date,—men's caps gloves and mitts at

T. W. Robinson's

See our Crockery and Lamps.

## LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

## CREDIT

All accounts are now closed.

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

## THEY BUNGLED IT.

Davin Knocked Out in the First Round of the Protest Proceedings.

The postponed hearing of the preliminary objections to the protest filed against Mr. Davin's election in West Assiniboia, came up before Judge Richardson on Tuesday morning, 22nd inst. His Lordship decided that as the objections were not filed during office hours, the filing was utterly void and ineffective.

In giving judgment, the Judge said it was patent to his mind that when the law provides, as it does, a public place or office for receiving papers to be filed, and names the hours within which the clerk is to be at hand, and in that place to receive and file them, when it enacts, as it does, in unmistakable language that this office shall, when a fixed hour has arrived, be closed, it can mean nothing else than that thereafter during the residue of that day the clerk has no power, in fact, in his opinion, is forbidden, even should he accidentally be inside the office, from officially receiving and filing ordinary court proceedings as of that day. The direction in the statute as to filing is imperative. The consequence of not filing is also imperative. No power is given a judge, so far as he had discerned, to cure such a defect. The so-called filing at 2:30 p.m. of August 3, 1896 was utterly ineffectual, and, in his judgment, void. Consequently there was nothing before him to dispose of.

The Judge addressing Mr. W. C. Hamilton, counsel for Mr. Davin, said: "I thank you, Mr. Hamilton, for your efforts in assisting me by giving me two or three cases, but I do not think that they apply here. The only one that at all approached the question was that of Quirk and Thompson. In that case, however, no time was prescribed for the filing. The filing was on the twelfth of the month and the renewal was filed at 11:20 a.m. on the twelfth of the month of the succeeding year. The question raised was whether the filing ought not to have been on the eleventh, before the twelfth set in, and the court held that it should have been, but that does not affect the question here."

Mr. H. A. Robson asked for costs of the application, but the Judge said that there were no costs and he had no power to deal with it, as it was a void proceeding. He added that he looked upon the matter as a proceeding in the ordinary way, and that an advocate having noticed something which ought to be disclosed, in the exercise of his duty towards the court he so disclosed it, with the result that the proceedings were voided.

## Long May She Reign!

With the dawn of Wednesday, Queen Victoria's reign exceeded that of any other monarch who ever sat on the British throne, being longer than that of her grandfather, George III, who ruled 59 years, three months and two days. To-day Her Majesty has sat on the throne 59 years, three months and five days. All public rejoicings, however, have been deferred until July of next year when, if spared, the Queen will have actually completed a reign of 60 years.

## The Nuptial Knot.

One of those interesting events which a community in which they happen, took place at Carleton Place, Ont., on Wednesday evening, when Mr. John Sanderson, of the C.P.R., was united in marriage to Miss Olive Hawk, of Carleton. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, and was performed by the Rev. J. C. Cameron. There were only a limited number of their most intimate friends invited to be present on the occasion, but the happy couple have the best wishes of their many acquaintances in the town and district, where both are well and favorably known.

## The Employees' Cheques.

The first payment of the C.P.R. employees under the cheque system, took place here yesterday morning, but did not work very satisfactory. So far no arrangements have been made by the Company with the local bank for the cashing of the cheques, and consequently the usual fee of 25 cents is charged, thus forcing the employees to accept a certain discount on their monthly wages. It is understood that the local bank has offered to cash the cheques for the Company for the consideration of an eighth of one per cent, which would amount to about \$10.00 per month, there being about \$8,000 on the pay roll for this place, but the offer has not been accepted. There is considerable discontent amongst the employees and it is reported that a petition is being got up which will be forwarded to the officials who have the power to remove the grievance.

One of the reasons the pay roll system was abolished was in order to cut down expenses; and if the C.P.R. want to practice economy they should not expect other people to pay for it.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## ENDORSED BY COUNCIL.

After a Fair Trial the New Road Grader Proves a Decided Success.

Mr. J. F. Lindsay, the genial agent of the Massey-Harris Co., is an enthusiast over the move made by the Ontario Government in the formation of a good roads association, and as a result has been introducing a road machine into the Territories that will enable those who patronize creameries to have their milk delivered without the churning that is supposed to be done at the factory. Under the able supervision of Mr. Jas. McGill, work has been done on the streets of Moose Jaw that Councilor Hannah declares is much superior to the work done by the plow and scraper and at about half the cost. Manitoba street especially bears the appearance of a public promenade, and when the other streets are finished in the same way, our town will certainly be one of the prettiest in the North-West. We hope the grader will remain in the district, and we believe when our former friends view the work done by it, they will use their influence with Mr. Ross to have it purchased.

## Strayed.

From the home pound, on Saturday, 19th inst., two featherweight colts, halter broke, and answering to the names of Robert and Jack. When last seen they were following a lone goose branded "Hennessey's \*\*\*". Information will be thankfully received by their dry and sorrowing friends, who are awaiting their return in peace and quietness.

Since the foregoing was put into type it is learned that they have returned, but unfortunately without the goose.

## Freer Self Government.

Governor Mackintosh says the coming session of the North-West Legislature is likely to witness a departure towards freer self government. All Territorial business has in the past been audited at Ottawa as well as at Regina. This will all be done away with and the audit of the Territorial auditor will suffice. The plan of each member looking after the expenditure of monies in his own district will also likely be changed and all public works will be under the direction of the Executive on report of an inspector. This is an officer who will likely shortly be appointed. The Dominion Government yet retains the right of veto of Territorial ordinances.

## Enthronement of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

The enthronement of the Right Rev. John Grisdale, D.D., which took place at the Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle Station, on Wednesday, was an imposing ceremony. There was a celebration of Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. The Rev. J. P. Sargent was celebrant with Revs. W. E. Brown and T. Bond as epistole and go-seller, respectively. The enthronement service commenced at 11 o'clock with procession of cross bearers, choir and diocesan clergy fully robed; meeting the Bishop with Rev. W. E. Brown, his chaplain. At the entrance of the church an address of welcome was read by one of the church wardens, to which the Bishop briefly replied. The procession then entered the church, singing Psalm CXXII. The Bishop was conducted to the midst of the altar and made the declaration to protect the rights, privileges and liberties of the Catholic Church; the pastoral staff was handed to him and he was conducted to his throne by the Rev. J. P. Sargent, who read the service of enthronement. Choral music followed the service, being sung by the Rev. W. Watson, of Moose Jaw. Rev. T. Johnson read the first lesson and Rev. T. G. Bond the second. The Bishop preached a sermon from 1 Cor., 12: 12, and pronounced the benediction, pastoral staff in hand. The ladies of the church at Qu'Appelle provided a luncheon in the town hall for the clergy and visitors, and in the evening there was a public reception and conversation in the same place. The whole of the services and receptions were very largely attended and the enthusiasm was all that could be desired.

On the urgent request of Bishop Asson and with desire of the Executive Committee of the Synod, the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle has decided to leave for England about the middle of October to attend to urgent business on behalf of the Diocese. His Lordship will probably not be able to return until August, 1897, on account of the Post Anglican Conference, which meets at Lambeth, June, 1897.



She rose restlessly and went to the window, wondering how she should pass the next few hours till morning light brought Bernard Playdell again. There was a stir in the room behind her, and she looked round, expecting to see Salvo, with his deprecatory manner and his broken English, which caused her endless amusement. But it was a woman who stood there—a woman dressed in a smart brown gown, with a hat of green and majenta ribbons, that made her colorless face look more colourless than it might otherwise have done.

canary was singing himself hoarse in the sunlight that streamed through the window and discovered all the shabby patches in the well-worn carpet. There,

It was in the early afternoon that Pleydell struggled up the thorny path of consciousness from the valley, up which he had been painfully struggling all night, and opened his eyes on the world again. There seemed to be

estates—are heavily mortgaged, either to the Russian Government or to loan institutions. In ten years the sum of \$632,000,000 was loaned on three estates. Only \$46,500,000 of this amount has been paid back. The money borrowed was, in most instances, squandered.

or frequent cultivation is much better. But farmers don't always have the time to cultivate such things just when it is needed, and a heavy mulch of straw or cornstalks in the spring will answer all purposes. Great care should be taken

A wonderful plant is the 'cameleon flower' of Tehuantepec. The blossoms are white in the morning, they turn to red at noon, and at night to blue.

rifle is fixed in a frame, the muzzle pointing toward the glass ball. He aims at the trigger of the rifle, the weapon is discharged, and the bullet strikes the glass ball.

In all the world, probably, there is

ing herself a profitable consumer of an endless variety of foods and combina-

plays and players, their profession is, like that of a painter, one of the imita-

live now in the house of Dr. Jacques, who himself is the head of the com-

a number of dogs for hospital and ambulance service, to act as "Red Cross"

Its value was about 10 shillings. It

stopping a leak by the use of compressed air. He divides a ship into air-

More than 41 per cent.—about 100,000

jolt at a crossing, you might stop a second or at least look around to see



THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD  
THEIR STRENGTH, ORGANIZATION,  
AND EQUIPMENT

A Valuable Summary of the Military Establishments of Various Nations—Magazine Rifles—Small Calibres—Cavalry Equipments—Foes of Aluminium.

There is a treasure of condensed information in the "Notes on Organization, Armament, and Military Progress," just issued by the United States. In glancing along the list of countries reviewed, the eye naturally rests at this time, upon Spain. To this country is ascribed a population of 17,000,000, with an army strength proper in rank and file alone, of 81,000 men in 1895-96. But this last does not include the "guardia civil," or gendarmes, or the colonial forces; and according to the army list for January of this year, the rank and file, including the guardia civil, etc., numbered 113,551; the first reserve, all trained, 16,212; the second reserve, of whom little over one-third have had military instruction, 518,231. This would give an aggregate of 724,997 trained and untrained, taking the army and reserves. But an estimate by "The Army" of 1900, is added which puts the total of trained men at 411,000, and presumably the permanent forces were not absolutely derived from the peninsula.

In any case it appears that the first reserve has been heavily drawn on for Cuba, because the Notes say that "over 100,000 men" were sent thither in 1895-96, and presumably the permanent forces were not absolutely derived from the peninsula.

THE NORMAL STRENGTH of the permanent army in the island is put at 981 officers and 19,199 men, but volunteers and militia are said to have increased the total strength to 50,000 apart from the heavy forces sent from Spain. Finally, the total "army operations" in Cuba on Dec. 1, 1895, is put at 92,413, while about March 1, 1896, including perhaps 20,000 sent thither Feb. 12 preceding it was about 115,790. It is added that four or five per cent. may be deducted for losses.

Taking other countries alphabetically, the Austro-Hungarian army is found to have a grand total of 3,040,000 officers and men on its peace footing, while its war budget for 1895-96 was \$56,000,000. Little Belgium's budget for 1895 was \$9,115,322, while her available peace strength at a recent date was estimated at 3,505 officers and 48,618 men, with a militia of 31,359 men. England, including India, showed recently 268,816 effectives of all ranks, while army reserves and militia brought the establishment for 1895-96 up to 665,421, with effectives amounting to 816,633. Her annual military budget is put in round numbers at \$200,000,000.

The war expenditure of France for 1895 is put at \$123,000,000, and the total effectives of her active army at 800,000. Germany, according to this authority, has the still heavier peace strength of 884,741 officers and men of all grades, then comes a great drop in the peace army of 41,500 men. However, the Netherlands also possesses

TWO COLONIAL ARMIES. The East Indian and the West Indian, the former of which numbers about 140,000 officers and 34,000 men. The war budget of the Netherlands is found to be \$22,273 of all ranks, counting upwards to 665,421, with effectives amounting to 816,633. Her annual military budget is put in round numbers at \$200,000,000.

Switzerland furnishes an example of a different, yet effective system. This small republic, whose Constitution prohibits a standing army, adopts a militia system pure and simple, but carries its military training as far as that of some standing armies. From age 16 to 20, every citizen receives primary schools all boys receive gymnastic instruction, which includes drill in the manual of arms. Then follow four years of military instruction, given until their twentieth year, and there are also voluntary cadet corps of school-boys. The first comes the rifle, lasting from the completed twentieth through the thirty-second year; then the landwehr, through the forty-fourth year, and the landwehr, through the fiftieth year, also including youths between 17 and 20 years of age. Last year there were 157,619 in the rifle, 80,012 in the landwehr, and 270,363 in the landwehr, of whom, however, only 61,224 were armed. This establishment was kept on a budget which for 1895-96 carried 22,700,529 francs.

Turning to countries on this side of the water, we find that Mexico has a regular army of about 23,000 officers and men, including the National Guard and some auxiliaries and employees. The recruiting is done partly by

various quarters are heard against further reduction. China in her last war, used most of her magazine rifles, made by the Winchester Arms Company; but there were various other rifles employed, besides old-time wall pieces, snipers, and arrows. Japan had her 315 Murata magazine rifle, but it seems that up to March 1, 1895, the single-loader 433 was in use.

The countries of South America have shown themselves alive to modern small arms, and statistics are given to show that Brazil, Chili, and Argentina are far better provided with them than the United States. One Berlin company has delivered to Argentina 150,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000 carbines, while Krupp has delivered 300 FIELD PIECES.

Brazil has 145,000 small calibre rifles, 5,000 carbines, and 300 Krupp field pieces. Chili has 100,000 rifles, 10,000 carbines, and 290 field guns. Canada has purchased of the British War Office 40,000 Mauser rifle magazines, 2,500 carbines, 24 12-pounder guns, 50 Maxims guns, with 5,000,000 rounds for the latter and 180,000,000 rounds for the former. The cost of these and other items was \$2,000,000.

Turning to Europe, a new Austria rifle is spoken of, of about 186, or far smaller than even our Lee navy rifle, but it is not yet adopted. In England enough magazine rifles have been ordered to arm the regular forces and also the militia. Very full accounts are given of the comparative merits of the various rifles, and the Lee-Enfield is said to be adding to her rifle a device to prevent the danger of double feed. Holland has recently ordered 100,000 Mauser rifles, with the 25 Mannlicher. Italy presents a rifle invented by Capt. Cecchi, for which great claims are made. Russia is certainly a rifle, but being known as the Monzin. Of course, enormous sums will be required for her supply. Turkey has recently ordered 20,000 Spanish Mausers of calibre 30.

The notes on equipment declare that in the matter of most attractive-looking stables the English, Germans, and Austrians take the lead in the order named. The stables are paved, the horses have good bedding, and neatly plated straw bails are put along the walls, and elsewhere where horses might be injured. Saddles and other articles of horse equipment and artillery harness are the natural butt of leather in all European services. Halter shanks for garrison use are made not of leather, but of rope, which is less likely to be cut by the teeth.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH carry the carbine in a boot on the off side, hanging vertically, but the Belgians and Austrians carry it slung over the back. The German army is found to have a grand total of 3,040,000 officers and men on its peace footing, while its war budget for 1895-96 was \$56,000,000.

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AN OPERATION AVOIDED.  
A Smith's Falls Case of Great Importance.

Crysipelas in the Face Developed into a Running Sore—Doctors Declared That only an Operation Could Bring Relief—A Medicine Found Which Made the Fatal Operation Unnecessary.

From the Smith's Falls Record—A famous German medical scientist once remarked that the world is full of men and women who are sick because of their scepticism. The wisdom of this remark was never more self-evident than it is to-day. There are countless scores of sufferers who would rather suffer than use any medicine prescribed by their favorite doctor. To these people, perhaps, the story of Mr. Thos. E. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, may convey a moral. The following is the story as given by Mr. Phillips to a local reporter: "Several years ago I began to fail in weight, lost my appetite, and crysipelas started in my face, and then a running sore broke out on my cheek. I consulted three physicians and they all said it would be necessary to remove a portion of the cheek. At that time I was unable to do any work and was suffering intense mental and physical agony when I happened to read in the Record about a medicine called 'Smith's Falls.' I tried it, thinking they would do me no harm anyway. I had not used one box when I felt they were helping me. I continued to use it, and after taking three boxes the running sore on my cheek healed and the operation the doctors said was necessary was avoided. I regained my weight and am once more possessing a good appetite. In fact I was made a new man so remarkably was the change. We now consider Pink Pills a reliable necessity." Mr. Phillips was a respectable and well-to-do farmer of Wolford township until last spring when he sold his farm and is now living in a retired life in Smith's Falls. He is about fifty years of age, though looking younger, and a living witness of the wonderful curative properties of the Pink Pills.

This great medical discovery has reached the high position which it holds through the power of its own merits. By its timely use the weak are made strong; pale wan cheeks are given a rosy hue; lost vigor is renewed and the suffering ones are released from pain. In the case of Mr. Phillips, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they will be sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the company, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Schenectady, N.Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail and do not be deceived by cheap imitations.

"Dah am er good many folks," said Uncle Eben, "that seems to think when dey's made er good resolution, dey's done turned out er day's work." Music is a prophecy of what life is, the rainbow of promise translated into the seeing into hearing—Mrs. L. M. Child.

There is this immense benefit in machinery, that it carries on these operations which debase the mind and injure the faculties, and by constantly performing the same operation, becomes unfit for any other—Sir H. Davy.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease.

PROFESSIONAL INTEREST. Miss Anique (slyly). Dear me! I wonder who that elderly gentleman is that has been following me around all evening.

Mr. Flatty. That is Prof. Sniggins, the celebrated antiquarian.

Heroes in history seem to us poetic because they are there. But if we should tell the simple truth of some of our neighbors, it would sound like poetry—G. W. Curtis. If we were not for labor men could neither eat so much, nor relish so pleasantly, nor sleep so soundly, nor be so healthy, nor so useful, so strong, nor so patient, so noble or so uncomplaining—Jeremy Taylor. Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent—Walpole. The stomach listens to no precepts. It begs and clamors. And yet it is not an obstinate creditor. It is dissatisfied with a small payment, if only you give it what you owe, and not as much as you can—Seneca.

Scott's Emulsion  
of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best warm-food. Thin people, people with poor blood, who are easily shaken by a cold wind, take Scott's Emulsion. It makes good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds, coughs, and exposures.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.  
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles as I have said be used, except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you may possibly derive from them. Halls Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Halls Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The British Isles comprise no lower than 1,000 separate islands and inlets, without counting mere jutting rocks or isolated promontories.  
Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.  
The defensive virtue abstinence—Herrick.  
MORE THAN HE WANTED.  
Can I get anything on this watch? asked the society burglar, as he presented a stolen chronometer at the sign of the three balls.  
About four years, should think, replied the detective who had been waiting for the missing goods to turn up.

HE IS EXEMPT.  
He—I never stumble, no matter how dark the way is.  
She—Light-headed, people never do.  
Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.  
Adam's Root Beer Extract—half a case  
Fletcher's Lead—two cases  
Sugar—two pounds  
Lukewarm Water—two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place in ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.  
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 15 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

The deaf man now no longer needs to wait for the telephone line.  
The scorching finds him on the street to wait him to the skies.  
And waits him to the skies.  
Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly.  
Half the misery of human life might be extinguished by mutual offices of compassion, benevolence and humanity.—Addison.  
Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.  
Wait for the season when to cast good counsels upon subsiding passions.—Shakespeare.

Sunlight SOAP  
It makes home brighter  
HOME IS VERY DEAR  
And it is the aim of a good wife to keep it clean and bright. Sunlight Soap is the best for this purpose. It is made of pure soap and water, and is the most economical and comfortable. It makes homes bright and hearts light.

BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS  
For each "Sunlight Soap" wrapper sent to Lanza Bros., Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound one for 5c wrappers.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY  
Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000  
Assets, over \$12,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO ST., TORONTO.  
Branch Office: Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.

THE J.D. KING CO. LTD. TORONTO.  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM  
COST NO MORE THAN OTHER BOOTS

POOR WHEELS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.  
"You will always find the most sticks around the best aptly named. The great Evans & Dodge Gear Roadsters, with four point bearings, are to-day the best abused wheels in the Dominion of Canada. These Four Point Bearings have Struck Opponents Like a comet. They are patented throughout the world and used only on the E. & D. Wheels. Ask our opponents their opinion, and submit to any practical mechanic, he will readily show you the absurdity of their canvas. The sale of the E. & D. Wheels all over the Dominion (among the best class of riders) has been phenomenal. Send for Catalogues and full particulars if you wish to purchase what is acknowledged by experts to be the best wheel in the world. Other wheels can be purchased for less money, But they are not E. & D.

THIRTY PER CENT DUTY IS SAVED, AND THIS ADDITIONAL AMOUNT ADDED TO THE VALUE OF THESE WHEELS.  
Canadian Typograph Co. (Ltd.) Windsor, Ont.

HAVE YOU TASTED "SALADA" CEYLON TEA. Sold Only in Lead Packings. IT IS DELICIOUS. You are indeed if you have coffee, BEANS, LENTILS, etc. to sell and you not write the old reliable dealer. W. G. HARRIS, 10-31 William St., Toronto, Ont. Telephone 172.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD STOCKS, etc. We tell you how to make big money in Gold Stocks, on small investments. Reliable information mailed free. Address: The Gold Stock Investment Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. P.O. Box 57. Agents Wanted.

"Keep Turn a Wheel—Without Being" PEERLESS MACHINE OIL. Ask your dealer for it—Take no imitation. It is the only purpose-made oil made—Adapted to farm use—Good for all machines. Save machinery. Samuel Rogers & Co., 100 Queen St. W., Toronto.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS, DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA. Are Sweet.

Professor Kennedy's Sweet Little Granules or Combination Pills are professionally chosen and combine the best medicines known to medical science, and are used and prescribed by the various schools of practice, and are used for diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver or kidneys, such as flatulency, acid headache, nausea, acidity of the stomach, liver and bowel complaints, colic, constipation, piles, nervous debility, etc., etc. They are not a patent medicine as their few rules is published in the world, and accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Hamilton, Ont. DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY USE DR. BRY'S GERMAN BREAST BALM AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH. Sold by Druggists At 25c and 50c.

Have You Tried It? What?

Why, that wonderful remedy for Rheumatism and all diseases arising from impure blood, St. Leon Mineral Water. Gives quick relief to the dyspeptic, and positively cures Indigestion and all the ills resulting therefrom. Sold by all dealers. Head Office, 101-1-3 King St. W. Phone 1321.

UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable. All sizes from 2 to 20 Horse Power. M.W.E. CO.

WATEROUS. BRANTFORD, CANADA. In what the People want—VENTILATED BOOTS keep your feet dry and cool in summer, dry and warm in winter. Perforation dampens avoided.

THIS IS THE J.D. KING CO. LTD. TORONTO.

POOR WHEELS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THIRTY PER CENT DUTY IS SAVED, AND THIS ADDITIONAL AMOUNT ADDED TO THE VALUE OF THESE WHEELS.

Canadian Typograph Co. (Ltd.) Windsor, Ont.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

### A GOOD MOVE.

The Patrons of Industry of the Moose Jaw District are applying to have the Government place on the European market a sample of their wheat in its purity. Those who in the past have been so devotedly interested in the welfare of the farmer will probably view this move as an interference with trade and perhaps oppose it. We hope, however, that the Government will make the test. Moose Jaw butter has a reputation and there is no reason why wheat grown here should not be sold without being subject to the mixing and other processes manipulated by the grain speculators. Laws may be enacted against combines, but to make them sufficiently stringent, legitimate trade is bound to suffer. We believe the Government can best end the wheat monopoly by placing the grain on the market in a way that the farmer will receive the largest return for it.

### THE NORTH-WEST GRANT.

As intimated in our local columns last week, J. H. Ross, M.L.A., has returned from his recent trip to Ottawa, where he had been looking after the financial needs of the Territories. Regarding the result of his visit the Regina Leader says:

Mr. Ross's business at the capital was to urge the claims of the Assembly for an increased grant upon the new government. To the Leader Mr. Ross stated he had a series of conferences with the Premier and other Ministers. They expressed entire sympathy with the claims and evinced eagerness to be made fully acquainted with the conditions and circumstances which surround the Assembly. The root of the difficulty encountered was the fact the government was so entirely new in office. The Ministers as yet have had no time to become acquainted with details, and are, rightly, chary about taking steps in the dark. Because their own knowledge of requirements was not sufficient to act upon, they had decided to submit the estimates prepared by Mr. Foster for the preceding session, without increases in any respect, and showed unwillingness to upset that decision. The Leader gathered from Mr. Ross that he had put the case with all the strength of which he was capable, and that he was confident, although not certain, that a material increase would appear in the supplementary estimates, and that at the succeeding session the Assembly will be placed upon the footing to which it has long been entitled.

### ADVERTISING.

We would be pleased if a few of our advertisers would interest themselves a little more in their advertisements. An advertisement never changed is not a very profitable one, and we would like to see our advertisers get extra good value for their money. It ought to be a pleasure to tell the people weekly about your business, and ask them for patronage. Readers would look for your ad. to see what you had to say, and it would be the means of bringing people to our town. A space in a newspaper, if properly used, can be made most valuable to an advertiser; and a man engaged in business of any kind in a small town, is at a great disadvantage if he has no opportunity of talking to the people through the press. If a man is interested in his business and trying to make it a success, he will find that the newspaper is a great help to him, and if he would sit down now and again and write out an interesting ad. he would soon discover that ad. writing was a delightful occupation.

BY RAIL, STAGE, LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

and he would become so enamored with it that he would keep right at it, and as a consequence his business would increase and the newspaper would be more interesting.

### CONFIDENCE.

A biographical sketch of the new Ministry has already appeared in these columns and those who read it will have noticed that at the head of the Agricultural Department is a farmer. The Hon. Sidney Fisher is not an entire stranger to the people of Moose Jaw, having visited here with Hon. Mr. Laurier. Those who heard him speak on the occasion will remember that he stated he was a Liberal because he believed the Liberal policy was most in the interests of the farmer. That he has been placed in a position by the Liberal Government where he can be of most service in the business that has virtually been controlled by monopolists under the late administration, is proof that the gentleman has a thorough knowledge of that business and the Government is confident that he will introduce measures that will ease the burdens of the farming community. In other lines of trade, even in Moose Jaw, some who suspended operations awaiting an announcement of the policy of the new Government, are so much surprised at the business like way in which the new Ministers are filling their positions, that they are pushing their work with more confidence than ever. Mr. N. E. Davin, seeing that the policy so often placed in his mouth by the people, and refused by the late government, is liable now to be adopted, is pushing with the utmost confidence, and contrary to his record, will probably vote as he talks. The North-West has received additions of men who understand the requirements of the country, and who are representing it on the floor of the House just as it exists. The country is assured relief will be given in due time to those who have been crushed by the high tariff, and they are confidently awaiting its arrival. The Opposition have settled down to opposition and are opposing questions just for the sake of opposition. Were some of our town Councillors to ask the questions reported from the Dominion House of Parliament, we should certainly regard them as foolish. The money of the people is being used to enable these gents to air their own and their neighbors' grievances, as indicated by Foster asking why Cartwright had not been made Finance Minister. Under all there is a confidence that we hope we will not find misplaced.

### SATISFIED.

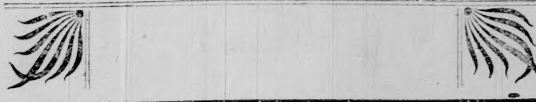
Conservatives are assiduously and in a sneering way circulating the report that the Pope has been called in to settle the school question. Strange to say that this report is being pushed by those who in the late election were the bosom friends of Mr. Davin and the supporters of separate schools. It is simply the grasp of a drowning man at a straw, and like the other resolutions that came from below, has been snapped on by the pushers of the party with the hope that a feeling might be raised. The vote of confidence a few days ago and the result of the late election, should be sufficient evidence that the people are satisfied to intrust the settling of the school question to the hands of Mr. Laurier, and if he finds it necessary to call the Pope in as adviser, and he insists on separate schools, it will be simply what the Tupperites and their Conservative friends voted for and if they get it they should be satisfied. We say people, because for the past eighteen years the Conservative Government has controlled the destinies of our far Dominion by a large majority. While they governed intelligently they would, but when they intrusted with this duty—began to operate on religious prejudices to control power, the intelligence of the people rebelled and these powerful wire pullers were consigned to the doom to which they were swiftly hastening. Sir Charles Tupper was weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was too late to place the son of an ill-reputed sire at the head, so Sir Hugh John was given a portfolio as a plume for the people of Manitoba. He was afterwards sent through Ontario and was looked on as the re-organizer of the party, but there again he was met by the intelligence of the people, and he was satisfied and even admitted that the Conservatives



## R. Bogue

COMPLETE STOCK of Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith's Supplies, Chopped Feed, Flour, Flower Pots. New goods in all lines arriving. Ready-made Clothing at cost. Wheat and Oats always for sale. Bring the Cash where you can get almost anything you want.

.. R. BOGUE.



were now in opposition and at liberty to express any opinions they pleased. Debating the dismissals of civil servants Hugh John argued that an officious servant should be dismissed, and a personal knowledge of his actions by the head of the department, would be sufficient, without any further proof. So he is satisfied. And when he finds that he is at sea without a rudder, in trying to buck the will of the people, he will probably come to the conclusion, as he did on a former occasion, that the affairs of state will run themselves, while he prosecutes law in the "Hub" of the prairie province.

The Toronto News says: "It might surprise the friends of Joe Martin and startle Mr. Sifton if Mr. Laurier would select Mr. Oliver, M.P. for Alberta, for the vacant portfolio of the Interior, but stranger things than this have happened."

The Tribune presents the school question in a nutshell when it says: "The only settlement which can possibly be permanent is one which shall be based on the principles of eternal justice and eternal common sense, and in which the doctrine of entire separation of the state from denominational religion shall be fully recognized."

It is quite true that some bad people resort to the bicycle, but it is not less true that some very good people use it for noble ends. Lady Henry Somerset, and her great friend Miss Francis Willard, the head of the temperance movement in America, are both earnest cyclists. Miss Willard believes strongly in it as a means of reformation for people upon whom the terrible drink craving has taken hold. She is one of cycling's most staunch advocates, and took the exercise by her physician's advice while she was visiting Scotland with Lady Henry.

In the return made to Parliament showing the appointments made by the Mackenzie government in the interim between the elections which defeated them and the date of their resignation the following appear:—September 28, 1878, Wm. Henderson, clerk of works, at \$1,500; had been temporary. Lt. Gov. Laird, granting \$1,000 as Indian Superintendent, Lawrence Herchner, as Indian Agent, at \$600. E. McColl, Insp. Indian Agencies, Manitoba, at \$1,800. Angus McKay, Indian Agent, at \$1,000. Molyneux St. John, Indian Supt., Manitoba, \$1,800.

At the Nelson, B.C., assizes held recently, the Grand Jury complained of a number of saloons and houses of ill fame, but said nothing about a powder mill in their midst. Chief Justice Davie took exception to this and said the powder mill was of more danger to the community than the saloons and brothels. This was not satisfactory to the Nanaimo Mail, which replied as follows: "We do not feel so sure about Chief Justice Davie's stand, and believe that statistics will prove that King Alcohol and his sister, the brothel, claim ten times as many victims as the powder magazine. If we could have a choice between living alongside a powder magazine or a saloon and brothel, we would accept the former as the lesser of the two evils."

### RAILWAY MEN AND LAURIER.

The Premier Interviewed by a Delegation of Railway Employees.

An important delegation representing the Dominion Board of Legislation of railway employees waited upon Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Henri Joly a few days since. About twenty delegates were present, comprising engineers, conductors, trackmen, firemen and train hands from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Albert Hudson, of Ottawa, Mr. Williams, of Hamilton, and Mr. Lowe, of Ottawa were the spokesmen. They produced Mr. W. F. Maclean's bill for the introduction of automatic couplers and brakes, and endorsed it in toto. Then they brought up Mr. Casey's bill of last session and approved of the majority of the clauses. They asked for a regulation in the House of railway employees, that all cars shall be of a uniform height as a safeguard against accidents in winter to brakemen, that suitable ladders should be constructed on the sides of cars for the safety of those that climb them, that compensation to the amount of \$3000 should be paid to every railway employee permanently disabled, and several minor details. They also asked that Edward Williams, of Hamilton, should be appointed to a seat in the Senate as representative of railway men, the idea being that the Government would then have at hand a man capable of offering them advice in all matters connected with railway legislation. They also asked for the exclusion of the Chinese and for the enactment of a retaliatory measure against the United States to keep out American labor as is now practiced against Canada.

Mr. Laurier replied briefly to their requests, stating that he had nothing but the deepest gratitude to express for the way in which the claims had been presented. The feeling existing between the employees and the companies seemed to be of a most cordial nature, and in this we have reason to be thankful that the bane and curse of other countries is not found in Canada. In the main, he was most favorably disposed to what had been submitted. Mr. Maclean's and Mr. Casey's bills would be favorably considered. The principle was sound and acceptable, providing for the protection of the labor classes. He considered it a blot upon our institutions that laboring men of any class should be kept out of their just pay for 17 months at a time, and if a company is not able to pay its hands their daily remuneration it will not be tolerated. The remedy will have to be found for the same. Mr. Laurier also spoke of the Chinese immigration question as one for which a solution must be found. As regards the arbitration board, he was pleased to see that they sought nothing more than the Ontario Act, and if the Dominion has the power of legislation on the subject he saw no reason why the law should not be extended to every province. Then as regards the alien labor law he still had hopes of being able to induce Americans to extend to Canadians what is their plain birthright, and if this is not obtainable we will give them the same measure of treatment that is accorded to us and the medicine will be exactly what they themselves prepared. The suggestion about Senate representation would be carefully considered.

Teachers tell that though a boy be bright, if he becomes addicted to the use of the cigarette he soon falls behind in his class; his memory fails; his moral preception is weakened. Every brand of cigarette contains some distinctive drug. The boy or man who smokes an opium cigarette is just as much an opium habitue as the man who rolls opium gum and puts it into an opium pipe and smokes it."

## James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

McJohna Street. Moose Jaw

## Gentlemen!

We do not pretend to carry the world on our backs, nor have the largest stock on earth; but we can assure you that we have a complete line of the most fashionable cloth for fall and winter suitings, overcoatings, etc., that can be found in any city or country.

SLATER, the Tailor.

## COAL

I wish to inform the public that I have received the agency for the celebrated

Canadian Anthracite Coal

And am now prepared to deliver to and, part of the town, furnace, stove or nut coal.

Orders left at J. H. Grayson's office. All orders must be accompanied by cash.

B. Beard, Builder & Contractor.

### NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly,  
J. H. SMITH.  
Sept. 1st, '96.

## HITCHCOCK

&

## McCULLOCH,

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

## MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c

### Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING

## PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NORMICK, of 65 Seymour Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few days. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent remedy for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARNUM, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for cough Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have, my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

## PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

## BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

## MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

THE SWEETEST MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest — ROUTE —

— TO THE —

OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL	
Laurentian—Allan Line	Sept. 12
Montreal—Allan Line	Sept. 15
Scotsman—Dominion Line	Sept. 16
Ottoman—Dominion Line	Sept. 26
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line	Sept. 26
Lake Huron—Beaver Line	Sept. 30
FROM NEW YORK	
Britannic—White Star Line	Sept. 16
Majestic—White Star Line	Sept. 23
Turk—American Line	Sept. 16
New York—American Line	Sept. 19
State of Nebraska—Allan Line	Sept. 18
State of California—Allan Line	Oct. 2
Kensington—Red Star Line	Sept. 16
Westernland—Red Star Line	Sept. 23
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$30 to \$55; Steerage \$24 and upwards.	
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.	
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.	
Or to WILLIAM STEIT, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.	
WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 50c	



## I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give Name and Post Office Address. H. G. BROWN, 100, The West End Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

### Church Directory.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowering.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. Mr. Cameron.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.R. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (ANGLO-CAN.)**

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 a.m.; Matins at 11. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Praise Song at 7. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

### MARRIAGEABLE AGES.

**What the Laws of Different Countries Say on This Matter.**

The following will be interesting to those who contemplate joining the band of benedictines in the near future:

The minimum age at which marriage is lawful varies very much. In England it is 14 for the male and 12 for the female, when with the consent of the parents or guardians, but after 21 both sexes are free of control. Newfoundland, Mexico, Natal, South Australia, Cape of Good Hope and the Argentine Republic appear to be the only ones whose laws agree with England on this point. In New Zealand, Tasmania and New South Wales, there is no statutory age for marriage of minors. In Switzerland and the Netherlands it is 18 and 16 for the sexes respectively, but while majority is attained in Switzerland at 20, in the Netherlands it is 23. Greece permits boys and girls of 14 and 12 to get married, and majority is reached four years later, but adults above 50 are prohibited. The same prohibition exists in Russia, where 18 and 16, and in the Trans-Caspian 16 and 13 are the lowest limits. France, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and Roumania agree in prohibiting marriages under 18 and 15, except by dispensation from the highest authority, and in fixing the majority at 25 and 21. In Austria, minors may be married at 14, and majority is reached at 24. In Bavaria and Wurttemberg it is 25 and 24, and marriage may not take place before 20 and 16, as is the law also in Denmark and Germany. In Chili marriage is lawful at puberty, and while in Brazil it is illegal under 16 and 14 it may take place earlier to avoid a criminal sentence. In Spain the limit is 14 and 12, or legal puberty, and both are of age at 23, nevertheless a daughter is forbidden to leave the paternal roof without her parents' consent until she is 25.

The United States contains 45 sovereign states, and there are always three parties to a marriage—"the man, the woman and the state." The lowest ages for marriage with consent is 14 and 12 in twenty-one states, 16 and 16 in nine states, 18 and 15 in six, 17 and 14 in four, 16 and 14 in three, 16 and 12 in two, and 21 and 18 in the same number. For marriages without parental consent, the ages for males and females, 21 and 18 in twenty-eight states, as in England in seven states, and 21-16, 18-16, and 18-15 in one state each. Eleven states forbid first cousins to marry, and miscegenation is permitted in some states and forbidden in others.

Other chief prohibitions, besides those arising from insufficient age, relate to excess of age, to religious differences, blood affinity, spiritual or canonical affinity, affinity by adoption, physical or mental incompetency, and difference of color. In Serbia men over 60 and women over 50 are prohibited from entering marriage. In most countries widows are not allowed to re-marry until the expiration of ten months after death of the husband, or until after proof of non-pregnancy by medical experts, and in one, the widow must not re-marry within three months after his wife's death, and in another, not under six. In Serbia, idiots, cripples, maniacs, deaf and dumb, school pupils, guardians with their wards, those very ill or suffering from hereditary disease, and widows of priests and deacons, may not marry. In Greece a man may not marry the betrothed of his brother. In Brazil uncles and nieces, nephews and aunts may marry together, and in Belgium also by Royal permission on advice of the Minister of Justice.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & DIRECTORY TO THE WEST 50c.

## DUNDURN MURMURS.

**Our Special Correspondent on the Bust, While the Regular One Was at the Seat of Festivities.**

We took the liberty on Sunday afternoon to present ourselves before the regular correspondent of the MOOSE JAW TIMES for this place, with a pair of well loaded six shooters, and reminded him in as gentle a manner as possible under the circumstances that the festival season was about to begin and that it was high time he shook his lazy bones together and gave the outsiders a little of the pleasure obtained by reading what was going on outside their own homes.

On Friday night, the 11th inst., Mr. Arthur McCourt entertained a great number of his friends in the school house with a dance. The school house, which the trustees were kind enough to lend, was most carefully arranged for the comfort and enjoyment of a pleasant evening, while one of the most prominent musicians from Saskatchewan, in the person of Mr. Jim McGee, was invited to accompany the dancers with his violin. He was assisted by one of our local violinists, whom every one here appreciates when they chance to spend an evening tripping the light fantastic toe. After dancing till the small hours of the morning, we were provided with an excellent supper, or rather breakfast, by one of Dundurn's most skillful caterers, viz., Mrs. Andrew Blackley. The repast, which consisted with cold tail soup and champagne, dished mosquito on toast and all the other delicacies in and out of season including ham sandwiches and bitter beer. Mr. John Denmy was conspicuous by his absence which was greatly regretted by a large portion of the community present. We suppose that the rebuff he received from the S.B. on the 1st of July has so raised his ire that he has totally ignored all further advances on the part of the public. The beauty and fashion of Dundurn were represented by the following ladies: Mrs. Mawson and her two daughters, Nelly and Lizzy, Misses Tiffin, Glass, Blackley and Potter. The male animals, which included your humble correspondent, were too numerous to mention. The position as master of ceremonies and floor manager was filled jointly by Messrs. R. and A. Wilson, who did full justice to the numerous demands made upon them.

It is regretted by a large circle of friends that Mr. Peter McPherson is leaving Dundurn.

Messrs. McCourt and Proctor's big gang of men are about to make breaks for the east, having being nearly finished throughout this settlement, although the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday we fear will rather retard the having operations, the marsh being made impassable for wagons in some places.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, who was violently thrown and deliberately sat on by a vicious broncho, receiving serious injury in the stomach from the pommel of the saddle, during the summer, is still hobbling it down in great shape and can be seen any day frozen to the seat of his mower.

A large number of French halfbreeds have once again taken up winter quarters adjacent to Joe's rancho, and once more, as in the days of the Hudson Bay Co., the place bids fair to become a French settlement, which should place Joe in a congenial atmosphere and while parleying should remind him of the happy days spent during his residence on the Boulevards of La Belle Paris.

We regret to say that our enterprising sheep rancher, Mr. Woodbridge, has suffered considerable loss from depredation by wolves, which has caused an entire change in his character, being once a peaceful shepherd he has now become a blood thirsty hunter and with the assistance of the famous trapper, Mr. Elliott, late of Washington territory, has declared war to the knife against all midnight marauders of the Loupina tribe. He is expecting a small battery of artillery on the next train and we understand Mr. R. Dulmage, of Saskatchewan, has the contract to supply the ammunition. We may naturally suppose that this time next year wolves will be as scarce as dollar bills are in this settlement.

Geo. Stevenson & Co., who have recently launched forth on a ranching enterprise, show their capability as first class rustlers by the splendid condition in which their hay is stacked.

A valuable acquisition in the person of Mr. Jas. Eby, a notable rancher of Spring Creek, has been added to this community. We understand from information recently received from a most reliable source that he is about to commence cutting the second growth of hay, which is now forcing its way through the winrows of the first hay cut in the early part of the season.

Our estimable florist and gardener, we regret to say, has been deprived of the pleasure of cultivating his garden owing to the sportive mood of a North-West wind, which unceremoniously distributed over considerably more ground than he had under cultivation, while the remnants of the garden were grasped

ed in Jack Frost's malicious claw. This may be regarded as a great calamity, as the duty of representing Dundurn in the vegetable line at the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society's fall show usually devolved on the Hon. W. A. H. McCourt.

Mr. John Mawson, who has been acting in the capacity of foreman for Messrs. McCourt & Proctor during the summer, has now returned home to the bosom of his family, where we hope he will find peace and rest and a refuge from the cares of this world.

We see Charlie has two stacks across the marsh. Does he think that will feed his cattle.

Mr. Robert has an excellent array of very pretty stacks, but rather small.

Our congenial P.M. finds it pretty slow work haying this summer, the wagon being often down to the hubs, owing to the treacherous nature of the marsh. But with real bull dog perseverance he sticks at it and he'll get there yet if he doesn't puncture his tire.

Our local musician, Mr. Andrew Blackley, is making rapid strides with the erection of his palatial residence previous to the evacuation of Mr. Leslie's premises.

Mr. Frank Clark, we understand, contemplates erecting a new house on his homestead on the east side of the marsh. Judging from previous undertakings of a similar kind by Mr. Clark it will doubtless be a valuable addition to the settlement and owing to its proximity to the station it will, we have no doubt, add greatly to the value of the real estate in the immediate neighborhood.

Dundurn has had quite an influx of settlers this summer which is liable to cause a boom in lands. In addition to Mrs. Jas. Eby and Mrs. Fletcher, we have Mr. John Blackley and Mr. Jas. Hood and family. The two latter have taken up their residence in Mack Anable's bluff.

Mr. Thomas Richardson had quite a check in his haying operations, owing to the water taking a sudden rise in the marsh and compelled him to come some three miles south to finish.

Mr. A. Potter, section foreman, is still busy with his gang fixing up his line for winter traffic.

### Sir Oliver Mowat and Prohibition

Sir Oliver Mowat in his address to the prohibition delegates said that if prohibition was a practicable thing it was also a right thing. He did not pretend to feel perfectly certain about it being a practicable thing, for they could not be certain that public sentiment is such that a law of that kind could be enforced throughout the country. It was a very important, in fact an essential, thing to have popular sentiment in such a condition that a prohibitory law could be enforced. It was also important that popular opinion on the question should be obtained on this question free from anything that might distract the attention of the voter. The government wished to have that vote as early as possible. They wanted to know the opinion of the people, and also to know whether the people are willing to bear the burdens implied by the adoption of prohibition. The object was well worth the burden, but did our people feel that way? Was the sentiment strong enough to enable them to bear the burdens and privations, if they were privations, attending such a law? The active agencies to bring about this state of things were the temperance organizations, and he was sure they all felt it to be absolutely necessary that what ever could be done to make that sentiment a general one, shared in by the greater portion of the community, should be done. That was essential to the success of what they desired. He rejoiced to think that in his native country all those habits so prejudicial to the country, which involved so much misery to families, should be wiped away. He thought there was no doubt that drinking habits were different to what they were some years ago, and a large part of that was due to the agitation and literature of the temperance organizations. Whether the result proved that the country was ripe for prohibition, at all events the progress made was of the most valuable kind.

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## CURRENT NOTES.

It is evident that in dealing with the insurrection of the outlanders President Kruger has been strenuously opposed by some of his colleagues. Apparently his policy has been to regard the whole movement as a political one, to be promptly suppressed, but as not of sufficient moment to warrant punishment by execution or the imposition of heavy sentences. The latter would only provoke sympathy with the offenders, and lower the civilization of the Boers in popular estimation, while a policy of clemency would place the Transvaal on a level with highly civilized states, and leave the way clear for a demand for heavy indemnity from the South Africa company and for the deposition of Mr. Rhodes. But this wise policy has been opposed by some of his colleagues, notably by General Buller, the vice-president, and Mr. Leyds, the secretary of state, as well as by his rural constituents, who regard with disfavor any concession to the English, who hate Mr. Rhodes and fear the Transvaal company. In the struggle, which has involved not alone the pardoning of the prisoners, but the whole question of the political and social reforms demanded by the outlanders, President Kruger has so far triumphed as to secure the remission of the sentence of all the minor conspirators, and the ringleaders, on payment of fines of £25,000 each and promise to abstain from further interference in the politics of the state. Unfortunately, the amnesty comes too late to have its full effect either in impressing the world with the broad policy and high civilization of the Boer government, or in soothing the bitter feeling between the English and the Afrikaners. The latter failure is perhaps the worse, because the majority of the South Africans, English and Boers, regard the recent conspiracy as a phase of civil war, and the only way to close the breaches of such a war is by prompt and full leniency. In this case amnesty has been so long delayed, and evidently so reluctantly conceded by the radical Boer party, as to lose much of its effect in removing the hostility between the two races.

A prompt exercise of clemency, and such treatment of the whole question as would have convinced the English that the Boer government was not vindictive and determined to maintain its ascendancy as against them, would have done much to bring the race together. As they must live together in the end, opposition to President Kruger's policy has only retarded their union and the erection of the South African Federation, certain to come in the end, the permanent maintenance of independence by the Transvaal being simply impossible. In fact, that it has encouraged the German colonial party to regard the German Boers as permanent and ineradicable, and that Germany may thus profit by acting as protector of the Boers, has worked great harm. For if anything is certain, it is that England will not submit to German interference in that quarter, and the fact that it is threatened, and the intrigues are in progress to that end, excites a suspicion and resentment among the English in South Africa and at home which greatly retards the reconciliation of the races. The policy of the radical Boers seems thus wrong not only morally, but politically, and in this phase of the struggle, sympathy with the world must be with President Kruger, who, so far as appears, really wants to make the Transvaal a free republic, not a Boer oligarchy. The Transvaal cannot be independent of South Africa, nor the Boers remain a race apart, and the sooner they realize this, and recast their social and civil system in line with general progress, the better it will be for their own interests.

It is amazing to observe what an amount of utter (viable) multitudes of glib people are at the present day reckoning divinely reasonable and sweet. There seems to be no end to the crazes that seize successively on poor (logical) humanity. Of all such nonsensical creations of wandering wits none is more twaddling than the "Christian Science" stupidity. If one were to deem this folly worthy of serious refutation, it would be enough to repeat the familiar observation that two strong objections lie against Christian Science; first, that it is not Christian, and second, that it is not science. The first objection, of course, would have little force with those conceited thinkers who imagine that they have already out-thought and outlived Christianity, but the fact of the unscientific character of these haphazard rhapsodies, apparent to any individual of logical mind and ordinary common sense, would be enough to condemn it, one would think, in the estimation of those whose good "big" is Science with a big "S." But there is no accounting for tastes, and absurdities as well as in visible and dress.

## COMMON SENSE SCIENCE.

In many agricultural communities there is a disposition to helplessness in the face of adverse, meteorological or otherwise. Recognizing this, M. Melisse, the French Minister of Agriculture, has directed the professors of agriculture to suspend their lectures and to go through the rural districts in order to advise the farmers to meet the influence of the hay crop by sowing wheat and other fodder, also by building up oaks, straw, bran and corn.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### CAULIFLOWERS.

To slice and fry them is the commonest way of cooking, but there are many other excellent ways that the skill of cooks has developed. When broiled, they retain all their flavor, and are not greasy, as when fried, though dipped first in sweet oil to protect the surface. Egg plant should be sliced, pared and sprinkled with salt always an hour before using, to extract the bitter juice which is also very unwholesome. Boiled, mashed, well seasoned and baked in a shallow dish, the top well sprinkled with bread crumbs and bits of butter, gives an agreeable change with this vegetable. Egg plant fritters, too, are a dainty dish, easily made. The plant should be cut up, and a spoonful of lemon juice is added. When cooked and drained, mash and add one large egg, plant oil, a teaspoonful of flour, two eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Shape into fritters and fry.

Egg plant omelet is out of the usual line, but it is one that always finds favor. Cut the plant after paring and slicing, and taking out the seeds into squares. Stew for ten minutes and drain. Beat six eggs and add to the mashed egg plant, then add three spoonfuls of currants and dried, the same of blanched, chopped almonds. Season with pepper and cinnamon. Fry in butter, as one would a large omelet. It is a suitable dinner dish.

Another novel way to use egg plant is to take equal parts of stewed egg plant, cooked peas, and minced mutton. Add a little salt, pepper, flour. Bind all with beaten egg, and drop by spoonfuls into boiling fat. Serve with a rich tomato sauce.

There are many ways of stuffing egg plant. When well done, it is a handsome dish on the table. This rule is both plain and good. Mince and cook, fry, but not brown, one large silver skin onion, add one-half pound of sausage meat; the inside of the egg plant chopped, butter, salt, pepper, and a half pound of fine bread crumbs. Simmer all together for three minutes, allow to become cold and then stuff the egg plant. Replace the piece cut off, cover with buttered paper, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

A planer way is to cut the egg plant in halves, take out the insides, chop seasonably, mix with bread crumbs sufficient to fill the two halves, lay side by side, and bake.

Egg Plant. Wash and boil the vegetable whole, adding one large chopped onion and the juice of a lemon to the water. When cooked, cut open and scoop out all the pulp, add to this and mix in one level teaspoonful of mustard, one of olive oil, and one of curry powder. Return this to the plant, and it is then ready to serve.

The commonest of all ways to cook this vegetable is to break into flowerets, cook alone and serve with drawn butter poured over. An egg beaten into the sauce adds greatly to the richness of the dish. The cauliflower cooked and broken up, and then mixed with cheese, with salt, pepper, a sprinkling of dry mustard and several bits of butter, dressed on top, and baked, gives variety in the menu, gives variety and a good dinner dish. The same with bread crumbs instead of cheese, gives full and good results. The cauliflower may be broken into pieces of equal size, then sprinkled with salt, pepper, mustard and all moistened with equal parts of cream, or milk, and may be chopped, piled on a salad dish, mayonnaise poured over, and the dish garnished with green peas, and we have a delicious dish. The cauliflower may be laid in round shapes and ornamented with red beet pickled and chopped, and all covered with mayonnaise or cream dressing.

Baked Cauliflowers.—They should be boiled first, nearly done, and drained, placed in a baking dish, and covered with a rich veal or chicken stock, thickened and seasoned with butter and nutmeg, with egg yolks stirred smoothly in, two or three for one cauliflower, and over all should be gratin, or a layer of bread crumbs, and baked in a half an hour. The boiled and sifted flowerets with cream give a rich cauliflower cream soup, or, if served in a buttered and fried in fat, they have cauliflower fritters which are delicious. A salad combined with asparagus, we get a salad that epicures have said is "beyond compare."

### PIN MONEY.

Almost ever housekeeper will admit that there is no work which is more arduous, exhausting and so little appreciated as caring for a household. Few housekeepers can feel at all independent, simply because they have no housekeeping allowance and no money which they can call their own. For every penny they may wish or need they must go to the husband or father. They may be permitted to run bills at various establishments, and the husbands hands pay them. He enjoys the independent feeling of a pocketful of cash, but does not think that the women of the household would be pleased with the same.

Now, there is a distinct difference between housekeeping allowance and pin money. With the allowance the housewife is to meet the expenses of running the home—grocer's, butcher's and milkman's bills. The pin money is for her own special use, its expenditure to be questioned by no one. The allowance is for the household, and she certainly has as much right to the money brought into the home as the one who provides it. She certainly should receive remuneration for her labor—washing, ironing, cooking and sewing—although many men do not consider it worth anything. There are many little things that women wish which they do not care to ask for, and where they have their pin money these little pleasures may be indulged in.

### HINTS FOR THE SCARCE SEASON.

Mock Maple Syrup.—Do all housekeepers know that hickory buds and fresh maple leaves make a very nice "corn-cob." However, nice white cobs, especially sweet corn, make a very nice "corn-cob." To make the "hickory syrup," take a dozen twigs of last year's growth and break them fine, and extract the flavor in a quart of water. Let simmer slowly until a good, dark color, then to each cup of "extract" add two cups of sugar.

A Nice Dish of Apples.—An small, sweet, tasteless apples generally keep

the longest, we have experimented until we are glad they do, and will give our way of making them palatable and pretty. The first recipe is an earthy dish (two deep pie dishes are excellent for the purpose). Pare and take out the core, leaving the apple whole and not too large. When the dish is full put one cup of water, one-half cup sugar, and a tablespoon of red sugar to give them a pretty color. Turn the apples in, and cook for an hour. Then's Next.—Cut cabbage in as long shreds as possible, and dress with "mayonnaise dressing," just enough to make it resemble straw: place in a glass dish, hen's nest fashion, and put pickled eggs in the center.

Timely Turnips.—Cut turnips in small dice, boil in salted water till done; drain, and proceed as you would in making scalloped oysters, using plenty of cream in lieu of oyster liquor.

### HIS GREATEST SERMON.

Examples of True Christian Heroism Shown by a Few Pastors During the Massacres in Asia Minor.

It is already old news that a storm of destruction broke upon Sasun in August, 1894, and from thence spread to most of the provinces in Asia Minor. While accounts of the unparalleled slaughter and suffering have been given for the most part general eye-witnesses are writing to friends in this country denials of atrocities such as it is difficult to believe can really have been perpetrated in this Christian century. Such a correspondent tells with what spirit a few pastors of that stricken people met their martyrdom.

On the evening of Saturday, November 2nd, the Armenian inhabitants of Kutturbul were attacked by Kurds. The crowd took refuge in a Protestant church. This was finally set on fire, and as the panic-stricken people emerged from the narrow doorway they were met by showers of bullets.

In the crowd was a certain Anteshalian boy, by reason of his beard and intelligent face, was recognized as being a leader of the people and one of the clergy. He was immediately singled out, while for the moment all other crimes ceased. One of the sacred books, which the marauders had scattered about, was thrust into the pastor's mouth, and he was mockingly called upon to read the church service.

His people looked on. If he recanted the faith, they would! What a responsibility lay upon his manhood! He had preached his last sermon. All that was left for him was his example. After he had refused to utter the sign of Islam, fire-brands were thrown upon him. Half-conscious he tried to crawl away, but was clubbed to death and burnt to ashes.

Not one of his people witnessed this silent argument in vain. Two other ministers were equally brave in the face of death, and the fourth clergyman to fall deserves special mention.

He was Pastor Aboshe, of Kutturbul. In the confusion and darkness he had escaped the massacre at the church, and had become separated from his wife and children. Until Monday noon he remained in hiding, but he was not long in making up his mind to go in search of his scattered family. He found his wife, unharmed, one child killed, a daughter maimed, and another daughter carried off captive. A few members of the pastor's congregation were gathered with him, hiding at the back.

On Tuesday another roving band of Kurds came through the village looking for loot that had been passed by. These being quiet and the Kurds, the pastor thereupon Aboshe, though he knew it was death to renege, went out and asked the robbers to cease from further barbarism. "We have suffered enough," he said.

Preceding that he was the people's spiritual head, the murderers called to him to renounce Christ, and he refused. He looked upon them steadily and made no reply.

"Ha!" said one. "See how the kafir (infidel) still holds stoutly to his faith!" All the while the remnant of his people were looking on and trembling. They had seen the pastor and another pastor, their pastor, aboshe, though he knew it was death to renege, went out and asked the robbers to cease from further barbarism. "We have suffered enough," he said.

Instantly one Kurd pierced him with a dagger, while another shot him dead. This deed, the people witnessed, and as one of them said, "His firm faith and bold confession of it in the presence of death was the greatest sermon we have ever heard." Even in our safe and sheltered lives the example of these modern martyrs may well remind us that our best sermon comes from our example, not from our words.

### FOR A BAD TEMPER.

Starve it. Give it nothing to feed on. When something tempts you to grow angry, do not yield to the temptation. It may for a minute or two be difficult to control yourself, but try it. Force yourself to do nothing, to say nothing, and the rising temper will be obliged to go down because it has nothing to feed on. The person who can and does this, in the face of great provocation, is a hero. The world may not own him or her as such, but God does. The Bible says, "He that rules his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

### REST EYES AND LIMBS.

When you come in tired and lie down to rest weary limbs, rest your weary eyes, too. Do not "just look over" the newspaper while you rest your eyes. Close your eyes and determine to rest absolutely for a time; then sit up and read if you will, and you will feel less fatigue than if you had been working these tired little organs.

### NOT COURTEOUS.

During the congress of German sovereigns at Frankfurt, in 1883, it chanced that they were all together one evening, when Baron Rothschild entered the apartment. All the potentates rose and warmly greeted the wealthy banker, except the Emperor Adolf of Hesse. He remained in his chair, and in answer to an inquiring look, said "I don't owe him anything."

## YOUNG FOLKS.

### THE GENUINE GIRL.

We often hear people exclaim: "She is so genuine—you could always trust her." That is a compliment of which any girl can be extremely proud. To be genuine means a great deal, even in these degenerate days. There are always people who appreciate truth and steadfastness. A girl to whom a secret can be confided and who will guard it, a girl who can keep a promise, a girl who will be true to her friends in word and deed stands out in dazzling whiteness against the background of mistrust, untruth and broken promises.

A broken promise is equivalent to an untruth. A promise should be so sacred that it should never be uttered rashly. It is true there are exceptions where a broken promise is excusable, but those exceptions should be rare. A promise thoughtlessly given may involve much heartache and misery, and no one can afford to sacrifice any happiness. The genuine girl says what she means and means what she says. It sometimes happens that it may be politic to say that which one does not mean, but it is in reality, an untruth. If it is necessary to flatter, but down in his heart he feels that the flatterer is untrue. It is not well to be too brusque and outspoken for then someone's feelings may be needlessly hurt; neither is it a good plan to never give a compliment, because many times it would be a great discouragement to feel that hard work has not been appreciated.

The true girl tries to do unto others as she would be done by. She accepts the confidence of a friend and is untrue to herself as well as her friend if she reveals their secrets. How many friendships which could be a source of comfort and happiness to two are not sustained because of this weakness exhibited by one or the other? If a girl does not feel strong enough to keep a secret when confidence is placed in her she does a great injustice to herself and her friend in listening to it. Even if it is a small matter, the fact that it is a secret is enough, and if a person weakens once it is much easier a second time, as it is with anything wrong.

These are the qualities which make strong characters—qualities which anyone may acquire who will.

### PIANO-PLAYING VS. WORK.

Young ladies whose delicate constitutions compel them to leave bed-making, floor-sweeping, and similar exercises to more robust members of their families, while they flee to the piano for general recreation, will be seriously shocked at the following dreadful but authentic data given in the Musical Record:

It requires more force to sound a note gently on the piano than to lift the lid of a kettle. In playing fortissimo a much greater force is necessary. At times a force of pressure is thrown upon a single key to produce a solitary effect. With chords the force is generally spread over the various notes, and the strain is lessened. The greater output of force is undoubtedly expended. This is what gives pianists the wonderful strength in their fingers that is so often commented on.

Chopin's last study in C-minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano-playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to sixteen tons. The most composers have not yet been calculated on these lines, but the delicate young women mentioned above will be obliged to consider the work of playing an ordinary piano piece as about equal to making four beds and sweeping two rooms.

### HOROSCOPE FOR GIRLS.

Here is an old astrological prediction of the character of a girl born in each of the months:—

January—She will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered and fond of fine clothes.

February—An affectionate wife, and tender mother and given to dress.

March—A frivolous character, somewhat given to quarreling, and a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets.

April—Inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking and studious of fashion plates.

May—Handsome, amiable and given to style in dress.

June—Impetuous; will marry early. Be frivolous and like dressy clothes.

July—Possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay make.

August—Amiable, and practical, likely to marry rich and dress strikingly.

September—Discreet, affable, much liked and fashionable dresser.

October—Pretty and coquettish and devoted to attractive garments.

November—Liberal, kind, of a mild disposition and an admirer of stylish dress.

December—Well proportioned, fond of novelty, extravagant, and a student of dressy effects.

### PARTICULAR ABOUT STYLE.

Mrs. Prim (stylish boarding-house keeper) it cannot be delayed any longer. We must have a new set of dishes.

Daughter—Yes, ma; the old set was very handsome, but today, it's all out of fashion now.

Well, my dear, go to Brickbuck & Co.'s and select a new dinner service; they are the best in the city.

Yes, ma. And by the way, your return set into the market and order twenty pounds of corn beef and forty pounds of liver.

### DEATH BY BOILING.

In old England before the law was passed which prohibited "cruel and unusual forms of punishment," murderers were often condemned to death by boiling. In such cases the victims were chained in large kettles of cold water, which was gradually heated until it caused the flesh to drop from the bones. The last English victim of the "boiling death" was one Rowland Jackson, who, it was alleged, had killed seventeen persons.

Every girl which comes to us is only to strengthen us for some greater labor that is to succeed.—Fichte.

In ancient times, the sacred plow employed the king and a wife fathers of mankind.—Theophrastus.

## PETITION FOR REHEARING.

There Was an Able Argument, But the Court Held for the Plaintiff.

The judge's daughter was perturbed.

"Papa," she said, knitting her pretty brow, "I am in doubt as to whether I have kept to the proper form of procedure. In law one can err in so many little technicalities that I am ever fearful. Now, last evening George—"

The judge looked at her so sharply over his glasses that she involuntarily paused.

"I thought you had sent him about his business," he said.

"I did hand him an adverse decision," she answered, "and he declared that he would appeal. However, I convinced him that I was the court of last resort in a case like that, and that no appeal would lie from my decision."

"Possibly the court was assuming a little more power than rightfully belongs to it," said the judge, thoughtfully; "but let that pass. What did he do then?"

He filed a petition for a rehearing.

"The usual course," said the judge, "but it is usually nothing but a mere formality."

"So I thought," returned the girl, "and I was prepared to deny it without argument; but the facts set forth in the demands and arguments made me hesitate and wonder whether his case had really been properly presented at the first trial."

"Upon what grounds did he make the application?" asked the judge, scowling.

"Well," she replied, blushing a little, "you see, I proposed by letter, and his contention was that the case was of that peculiar character that can not be properly presented by briefs, but demands oral arguments."

"The fact that the latter had been omitted, he held, should be held to be an error, and the point was such a novel one that I consented to let him argue it. Then his argument was so forceful that I granted his petition, and consented to hear the whole case again. Do you think—"

"I think," said the judge, "that the court favors the plaintiff."

A TRUE STORY.

What shall I bring you back from town to-day? I asked a Mexican farmer indulgently, as he looked down at three pretty, upturned faces. There was a woman's pause, and then they all cried with one accord, "Oh, papa, get us a pony, a dear little pony, we want one so much!"

The father smiled but did not promise to fulfill this ardent wish, so you may imagine with what impatience the three little girls awaited his return; the day had never seemed so long. At last he came back, bringing with him a darling little black pony, with a long, flowing mane and tail, and four little white-stocked feet.

The children were delighted with him and he seemed just as pleased with them.

The pony's name was San Jose, and in a few days he became the pet of the whole family. Wherever the children went, San Jose accompanied them.

When he was called to come out and play with him, he would go and knock with his hoofs on the door till they heard him.

One day they were all out in the woods and Maria, Rosa and Lucia, the three little girls, had strayed farther than usual in hopes of finding more beautiful flowers. Suddenly they heard a low, hoarse growl, and looking up they saw, with great horror, a big rattlesnake only a few paces off. Poor little girls, they were so terrified that they could not even scream, but stood, seemingly fascinated, looking at the terrible serpent.

In the meantime San Jose became aware that his little playmates had wandered away. He immediately went in search of them, and very soon came upon them, terror-stricken, a few seconds later he saw the serpent's appearance. He seemed to understand the danger they were in, and this was what he did to save them.

He made a big jump, his four little feet went up in the air and came down right on the serpent's body; then he ran quickly so that the serpent felt as if he were running on a hot iron.

The intelligent little pony did this several times till his enemy was quite dead; then, to assure himself of the fact he went and quivered his tongue over the snake all over, and went on grazing as if nothing had happened. He is now the hero of the whole country.

A SURE TEST.

The purity of silk and woolen materials is best tested by burning the thread. All animal products such as silk and wool, burning slowly and leave a sort of charcoal head, which emits an odor like burnt feathers. Vegetable products, such as cotton and linen, burn readily, leave no residuum and have a light, smell. Jute smolders and leaves a light, feathery head. Jute is rarely found in very cheap silks. A way to test linen, by means of which the introduction of faked is to cut off a small piece of the material, to unravel the threads and then to examine them under a strong magnifying glass. The characteristics of flax threads are very marked. They are of the he seven-sided, flattened, divided at intervals by knots. In the same way as bamboo or sugar cane stalks. Cotton threads, on the other hand, are like rice straw, twisted in spirals and granulated on the surface.

A SYMPATHETIC YOUTH.

Papa, said George, I am so sorry sometimes about all the trouble I give mamma. She hasn't complained. No, she's very patient. But she offends me off to the shops for things, and she goes away when she's in a hurry. Not often, I fancy. Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for leaving, and she's at the door, and she hasn't any baking powder, or she gets a pudding all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something, and then she is in a awful stew, because the oven is all ready and maybe company coming and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awfully sorry for poor mamma. I thought, Well, what can we do about it? I was thinking you might get me a bicycle.

## ROYAL CYCLISTS.

European Rulers Who Disport Themselves Upon the Fascinating Wheel.

At least five of the rulers of Europe and a great number of the lesser states in the firmament of royalty are ardent votaries of bicycling.

Among the monarchs of enthusiasm and experience, the Czar of Russia, Nicholas II., heads the list. Before he came to the throne, in the days when the Imperial family used to summer at Copenhagen, young Nicholas, was often seen pedaling through the streets of that city. Now the cares of state weigh so heavily upon him that he has little chance for this sort of recreation.

Emperor William of Germany took up wheeling some time ago and has since been in the habit of using his bicycle whenever possible, instead of riding horseback.

The Queen of Italy learned to ride at Monaco last summer, and it will comfort those whom the mastery of the wheel has been difficult to know that though she required twelve lessons to learn the art, she is now one of the most expert wheelwomen in the kingdom. She dresses plainly, and is accompanied only by a single servant when on her bicycle trips.

King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, though small and childish of figure for even one of his boyish age, has become a remarkably clever rider since he first learned the art a year ago. Alfonso's royal neighbor, the King of Portugal, is a man of 33, strong and active, and delights to spend his leisure wheeling. Nearly all the members of the Russian Imperial house, whose years will permit, are ardent bicyclists.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the daughter of the Grand Duke Michael Nikolayevich, learned to ride only last year, but is a most ardent cyclist. Her father, the Grand Duke Michael Nikolayevich, is a bicyclist of some three years' experience. The Czar, though he has been reported dying of sunstroke several times within the last year, still has strength to take short excursions on his wheel. The doctors say that this exercise and the daily climate of the Crimea, where he is now staying, have already much benefited him. The Grand Duchess Xenia, the eldest sister of the Czar, while not an enthusiast, is a skillful rider.

Nearly ever one in the household of the King of Greece uses the bicycle. The King being quite as fond of it as any of his children. Twenty-year-old Princess Marie, his youngest daughter, is said to present an especially charming appearance in her wheeling costume. The Crown Prince and his brother learned the sport to perfection on the smooth roads of Denmark, where they have spent many summers.

The Prince of Wales stands at the head of the royal cyclists in England. His weight and quickness have prevented him from becoming an especially ardent devotee of the wheel.

The Princess Victoria of Wales is an ardent wheelwoman. She is said to have learned the art from the Duke of York, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Henry of Battenburg—Boston Journal.

ABOUT BICYCLING.

Adjusting the saddle properly has much to do with safe and comfortable riding. The rule should be to keep the saddle as near parallel to the bar as possible. Avoid tilting, especially backward, breathe through the nose; if forced to breathe through the mouth, keep the tongue well pressed against the upper front teeth—to avoid inhalation of cold air, the force of which should be broken by passing through the nose and warmed for inspiration.

A sponge bath with tepid water and friction is beneficial immediately after a ride in the open air. Sponging with diluted alcohol relieves the muscular soreness and stiffness.

Hot food, cold drinks, pastry and sweets are not conducive to health at any time. A cyclist, after a long ride, needs food to supply his strength. The hungry cyclist should eat fruit, sandwiches and milk. Tea made from beef extract is stimulating and refreshing.

Violent riding will produce the disease, Wagoner's griping, from shortness of breath will find the exercise dangerous.

Only a sponge and friction bath should be used immediately after riding. The body is too fatigued; a full plunge is then too exhausting.

With proper adjustment of the saddle and attention to detail, the seasonable times moderate cycling will result in benefit to the majority of women.

A TRICK WITH SUGAR.

Get some lumps of sugar and tip them for just a moment into a weak colloid solution, such as photographic emulsion. Then expose them to the air for a few days, so that all the ether in the mixture will evaporate, leaving only the thin envelope of colloid behind.

Now give your friends at table some lumps of this sugar for their iced tea. They will drop them into the cups, and to their consternation the lumps will rise to the surface in a few moments, refusing to be coaxed down again with taps of the teaspoons.

The secret is that the real sugar is melted and only the envelope of colloid remains, which filled the interstices of the lumps. Being much lighter than was the sugar, the "ghost" of the lump floats on top of the tea. The illusion to the eye is perfect; but if the spectral lump is taken up between the fingers a slight pressure will destroy its form and leave only a gelatinous mass.

A wedding feast is an important ceremony in France among all classes of society. Even among the very poorest of the Parisians a wedding banquet is the occasion for a reckless expenditure of money in the purchase of wine and viands. In Brittany a wedding is even a more gorgeous affair than in Paris. At a recent wedding ceremony in Brittany the guests numbered 1,200, and three bullocks were slaughtered to provide them with meat. Wine was consumed in large quantities, and, in addition, 40 barrels of cider were consumed.



## OUT ONE DAY

We were out of one ingredient for making our Concentrated Vinegar just one day, and you should have seen the array of bottles on our ledge. There was the pickle bottle and the gem jars, the whiskey bottle and the cognac bottle, tin pails and all manner of vehicles waiting to be filled with our CONCENTRATED VINEGAR. We have it in stock now and everybody is happy.

W. W. BOLE.

"Esquisite" is the word for our Soap Table.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

G. Tempest, of Calgary, was here on Monday.

Wm. Pervis, of Winnipeg, was in town on Monday last.

Mr. Wm. Riddell was in from the Valley for a few days this week.

Jas. H. Ross M.L.A., and Dr. Turnbull paid Yellowgrass a visit this week.

Mr. Frank Weston, C.P.R. auditor, of Vancouver, was here for a few days this week.

The Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of Regina, will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday next.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived in Scotland Tuesday and were royally received by the Prince of Wales.

Mr. B. G. Hamilton, C. P. R. land agent, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Pettigall, of Winnipeg, was here a few days this week.

Mr. Taylor, brother of Mr. D. Taylor, of Buffalo Lake, arrived from the east on Friday last, and will spend a few weeks in the district.

Rev. Mr. Nicolls, of Medicine Hat, was a passenger on Tuesday's train en route to Qu'Appelle, to be present at the enthronement of the Bishop.

The report that Bishop Grisdale will reside in Regina seems to be correct. He will probably spend a year in England before taking up his residence at the Capital.

The board of directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will hold a meeting in the Clerk's office tomorrow at one o'clock sharp, when final arrangements will be made for the holding of the fall fair.

Last week Mr. Jas. Thomson is reported to have shot a goose which had an arrow sticking in its back. The arrow must have been there for a considerable length of time, as the flesh was well healed and the wound was apparently an old one.

We would draw the attention of the town council to the condition of the bridge over Thunder Creek to the west of the town. The railing on the south side has been broken down for several months and makes crossing it a little dangerous, especially on a dark night.

The first big prairie fire this season started a few miles south-west of Regina on Tuesday evening last, and burned a large tract of pasture up as far as Belle Plaine. On Wednesday the flames could be plainly seen at Grand Coulee, where the grass was very luxuriant.

Mr. Justice Whitmore, of Moose-jaw, was a passenger on Sunday evening's train en route home from a shooting expedition in Alberta. The Judge did not have the best of luck up west, and returned to Moose Jaw yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. James, of Winnipeg, to try their hand at the Lake. The Judge, Mr. James and Mr. Hitchcock left yesterday for the north and will spend a short time with the geese.

Every year Buffalo Lake is becoming more widely known as an excellent goose shooting field. On Monday a party consisting of Mr. Caher, President of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway; Capt. Caldwell, of the American navy; Mr. Webb, journalist; Mr. Barner and Mr. Morrison, arrived in town in their private car to spend a few days goose shooting. In the forenoon they drove out to the Lake, accompanied by F. A. Meller, and returned on Tuesday, after bagging 58 geese, besides a number of ducks, prairie chickens and other small game. They returned east on Tuesday evening, well pleased with their day's sport.

G. A. Lennox, of Winnipeg, was in town on Monday.

F. A. Res, of Winnipeg, stopped off here over Sunday.

WANTED—A good servant girl. Apply to Mrs. SEYMOUR GREEN.

Mr. J. L. Green, customs inspector at North Portal, was here on Tuesday.

Mr. Hamilton Lang, of Regina, registered at the dining hall on Wednesday.

The postponed Medicine Hat bicycle meet was announced to take place at the Hat yesterday.

Nurse Manahan, of the Medicine Hat General Hospital, is spending a holiday with her Moose Jaw friends.

If you want a cool, sweet and lasting smoke try a 10 cent package on Tanka smoking mixture. Be sure you get the genuine.

Why do judges of good chewing tobacco insist on getting genuine Beaver plug. It has no equal. Refuse cheap imitations.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of Estevan, took charge of the services in the Methodist church last Sunday. He returned south on Tuesday evening.

Senator Ferguson, of Welland, died at Toronto on Tuesday afternoon. He was in a state of unconsciousness for twenty-four hours before death.

The Rev. Wm. Watson will conduct divine service at Seely's, south of town, on Sunday next, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, and on Sunday, Oct. 4th, at Buffalo Lake at 3 o'clock.

At St. John the Baptist's church next Sunday, in addition to the usual services there will be Holy Communion at 8, and a second celebration after Matins, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. J. H. Grayson, chairman of the Finance Committee, has invited tenders for the renting of the store and two adjoining rooms in the town hall block. Tenders will be received up to ten o'clock on Monday next.

The North West Assembly meets on Tuesday next, 27th inst. The session is not expected to be a long one. Besides new legislation it is expected that provision will be made for the consolidation of the ordinances.

Thousands, yes, millions, of weak women are being cured daily by using Dr. Allen's "Pearly Pills," for women and their weakness. For sale by your druggist or send \$1.00 for two boxes to the Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

Messrs. Turnbull, Hitchcock and Stevenson returned from their duck shooting trip to Qu'Appelle on Saturday. They report having had a good time and a splendid sport. They bagged about 360 ducks and on Monday a large number of our citizens were each presented with a brace.

The Calgary Herald causes quite a sensation in that town by announcing the arrest of a prominent doctor at the instance of the post office authorities, for abstracting mail from the post office box of a member of the same profession. The case was remanded by the magistrate for a week and bail accepted.

A society of young women has been formed in New York whose members pledge themselves not to marry into a family any members of which are addicted to strong drink. One of those young women meets a young man with a billion dollars and a bottle, she will have the struggle of her life to keep the pledge.

The Moose Jaw County Lodge of the Patrons of Industry will hold their regular meeting in Russell Hall at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is hoped that the attendance will be large, as business of importance will be brought before the lodge. Mr. J. K. McLunis has been invited to attend, and it is expected that he will be present to address the meeting.

Mr. W. C. Seale of Clinton, Ont., was here on Tuesday paying a short visit to his old friend and townsman, Mr. Robt. Emerson, whom he has known for some twenty years. Mr. Seale is one of the eastern excursionists and is favorably impressed with the country and purposes writing an account of his travels on his return home. He thinks we have things down pretty fine here when we can send a member to Ottawa on the casting vote of the return officer.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dominion Land Inspector Rodgers is in town!

Mr. W. N. Mitchell left on Tuesday morning on a business trip to Estevan.

Mr. Smith, of Toronto was in town on Tuesday, in the interests of Gage & Co.

Work on the town scales is being pushed and they will soon be ready for use.

Miss Barton, daughter of Conductor Barton, returned home to Brandon on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Tedlock accidentally got his eye hurt and left for Winnipeg on Wednesday.

Mr. Thos. Hiscox, C. P. R. pump repairer, passed through here Sunday on his way to Estevan.

Mrs. Joe. Hyland and her mother, Mrs. Cowan, returned home from their visit to Broadview on Monday.

Firemen Geo. Moulding and Frank Miller left on Tuesday to spend a few days rustating near Broadview.

Mr. T. Turnbull, who resigned the roadmastership of this division a short time ago, left for Winnipeg Saturday last.

Meeting of the shareholders of the Hockey and Skating Club Co. is called for Tuesday evening next, at R. E. Doran's.

Our "Pointers From Parliament" have been crowded out this week, owing to the increasing demand for our advertising space.

Rev. Wm. Watson returned from Qu'Appelle yesterday morning, where he had been attending the enthronement of the Bishop.

Mr. R. West has purchased the building at the rear of the town hall for the sum of \$60.00. Mr. Healey's was the next highest tender.

Last week Messrs. F. A. Meller and J. H. Wilcox made the best shooting record of the season. They report 74 geese bagged in two hours and thirty-four minutes.

Mr. Douglas, of Griswold, Man., arrived in town on Monday. Mr. Douglas is grain buyer for the Ogilvie Milling Co., and will be in charge of their elevator at this place during the coming winter.

The fall fair of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held this year on Oct. 21st. As this has been a very favorable season for this district the fair this year should knock the spots of any previous one.

Mr. Frank Statham is again in charge of his baggage car and Mr. E. L. Hunt is reinstated on the dispatchers' staff, relieving Mr. J. S. Macdonald, who is recuperating his health at Wood Mountain for a few weeks.

The C.P.R. supply car will in future run from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, instead of one running over each division as formerly. The division from here to Swift Current will be supplied from the storehouse at this place.

The appearance and comfort of the Presbyterian church has been considerably enhanced by the addition of two celebrated Rochester lamps, which were purchased by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Firemen Adam Hobbick and Alex. Mackenzie, purpose leaving Moose Jaw shortly on a prospecting tour in British Columbia. It is rumored that at least one of them will not return until he has possessed himself of a jewel.

The town council held a special meeting Monday evening, when the warrant was issued for the tax sale which appears in another column. Provision was also made for more street grading with the new machine.

"Camp Pearless" left on Wednesday for Green's Point, where they will rusticate for a week or ten days. This year it is composed of Postmaster Gass, Dr. Turnbull, Station Agent Stevenson, Conductor Garham, "Dad" Smith and Charlie Prosser.

Monday week, the fifth prox., will be the next opening for children wishing to enter the primary department of the public school. The attendance in this department is large, forty-seven being present one day this week. The trustees have decided to allow no new admissions till the New Year. Parents who have children of school age (over five years) will govern themselves accordingly.

Next Sunday the members of the Presbyterian congregation will choose three of their number for elders. The following has been nominated: Mr. Jas. Thompson, Mr. Alex. McGregor, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, Mr. Geo. Hyslop and Mr. Wm. Ledingham. Mr. Sam. Cameron was also nominated, but as he has already been elected it is unnecessary for his name to come before the congregation again.

In the last issue of the Territorial Gazette notice is given that application will be made to the Lieutenant Governor for the incorporation of "The Martin & Lamont Co., Limited." Robt. Martin, druggist, and P. J. Young, merchant, of Regina, and D. J. Young, of Calgary, are the applicants. The proposed amount of capital stock is \$30,000 and is divided into 6000 shares, of \$5.00 each.

### The Regina Creamery.

The Regina butter factory was closed for the season on the 15th inst. While the first year's result of the enterprise does not furnish ground for boasting, still the facts warrant the statement that the creamery may be operated in Regina with marked benefit to the farming community and, therefore, to the indirect benefit of the business community.

It was late in the season before the movement assumed definite form, and many farmers who will send milk or cream next year, did not feel justified upon short notice, in making the necessary preparation this season. It was not until the middle of June that the machinery was set in the factory. Altogether between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of butter was made. The June butter was shipped to Montreal, some weeks ago, and was sold for 18 cents, which price, after deducting freight and commission charges, and the four cents charge for manufacture, netted patrons about 12 1/2 cents—which, by the way was received in cash and not trade. A shipment of some 4,000 lbs. was made a few days ago for which a higher price is expected.

The patrons, so far as has been learned, are eminently satisfied with their—not exactly experiment—but their first experience with the creamery. The signal advantages of the creamery system are that it enables the farmer to draw cash for his butter, which local merchants cannot afford to pay for dairy butter; it enables him to make more butter from a given number of cows or quality of milk, and it likewise ensures the maximum price for the product while minimizing the work on the farm.

It is certainly that the patronage to the Regina creamery will be tripled if not quadrupled next season.

### MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1	8 50	W12 62	70 65	1 35	33 112	4 00	65	4 65
" No. 2	47	E12 62	3 94	65	34 112	4 00	65	4 65
" No. 3	42	W13 62	70 65	1 35	1 113	6 00	65	6 65
Oats	15	4 62	1 60	65	2 25	2 113	4 00	65
Potatoes (new)	25	6 62	1 40	65	2 05	15 113	20 00	65
Apples (green) per lb.	4	7 62	1 40	65	2 05	13 114	8 55	65
Onions, per lb.	3	8 62	1 40	65	2 05	14 114	8 55	65
Cheese, per bushel	1 50	9 62	1 40	65	2 05	15 114	8 55	65
Bacon, "	10	10 62	2 00	65	2 65	16 114	4 28	65
Lard, "	11	14 62	1 80	65	2 45	17 114	6 25	65
Butter, "	12 1/2	16 62	1 80	65	2 45	4 121	5 70	65
Eggs, per doz	15	17 62	1 80	65	2 45	5 121	5 70	65

## ~ YOU ~

WILL SOON HEAR THE HONK.....

HONK OF THE.....

## ~ GOOSE ~

The whirl whirl of the prairie chicken and the quack quack of the duck, and where shall you buy your shells? Why at MELLER'S of course. He has the best loaded shells in the Territories. Depont's smokeless at \$2.25; Harvies' Soc. loaded shells \$2.50 per 100. Give us a call at the old Crossie block, Main Street.

F. A. MELLER.

Guns repaired and for hire, etc.

## BIG BARGAINS

W. R. CAMPBELL'S.

We are selling the entire stock at cost. Don't fail to call and see the large stock on hand for you to pick from. All good new stock; just look at these goods:—New going at 81 cents; good flannelette, 7 cents, now going at 6 cents; also a good line of towels from 18 cents to 40 cents per pair; a special full line of men's duck for pants from 14 cents upward; a special line of Gingham from 81 cents; Good heavy winter quilts for double bed, \$1.40; thick heavy white honey-combed quilts 90 cents; special line of cotton, 13 cents; dress plaids, 7 cents and upwards; men's underwear 25 cents per piece, men's linen collars, 9 cents; men's celluloid collars 13 cents; black cashmere, double width, 21 cents per yard; marble table oil cloth, 25 cents per yard; ladies' fine boots, \$1.15, \$1.65, \$1.35, \$1.65, and \$1.40; children's fine boots, 90 cents; spring heel 95 cents, low shoe 70 cents; men's heavy boots, one piece, \$1.48, \$1.38 and \$1.26; men's fine water boots \$1.68, lace, \$1.65 and \$1.60. Special cheap line in shoes, spools, hoes, garden rakes, forks of all kinds, granite and tinware, paints and oils, stoves, etc., Perfume, etc. All kinds of groceries going at cost. 125 sacks of flour at cost—Strong Baker, Little Patent, Hungarian; also ready made clothing of all kinds. Now is the time to give us a call when goods and prices will speak for themselves. Full line of all kinds of cutlery, also special full line of cigars, pipes, etc. Piano and organs going at cost, also one No. 7 Taylor safe at cost. Store, house and lot; house and lot and two vacant lots; one lot, house and stable. For Sale—One horse, one phonograph, one cutter, one delivery wagon and one delivery sleigh. A full kit of tin-smith tools, and one milch cow for sale at a bargain.

W. R. CAMPBELL.

## MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

### List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes

7	1	4 94	65	5 59	29	92	12 12	65	12 77
8	3	8 66	65	9 31	30	92	5 13	65	5 78
9	3	8 66	65	9 31	33	92	3 85	65	4 50
5	10	9 66	65	10 31	34	92	3 85	65	4 50
6	10	9 68	65	10 33	36	92	4 28	65	4 93
7	10	9 66	65	10 31	14	94	6 00	65	6 65
8	10	9 68	65	10 33	15	93	21 01	65	21 66
9	10	9 67	65	10 32	17	93	14 90	65	15 55
10	10	9 68	65	10 33	N85				
A	10	9 68	65	10 33	fl.31	93	1 70	65	2 35
20	26	11 41	65	12 06	19	94	2 00	65	2 65
6	27	19 82	65	20 47	40	95	21 34	65	21 99
8	27	3 42	65	4 07	3	109	4 27	65	4 92
9	27	3 42	65	4 07	4	109	3 10	65	3 75
A	27	3 42	65	4 07	17	109	10 04	65	10 69
10	27	3 42	65	4 07	18	109	4 00	65	4 65
11	27	3 42	65	4 07	19	109	5 53	65	6 18
12	27	14 57	65	15 22	20	109	6 70	65	7 35
12	29	16 01	65	16 66	21	109	10 96	65	11 61
12	34	34 30	65	34 95	22	109	9 37	65	10 02
8	45	3 50	65	4 15	26	109	3 00	65	3 65
16	45	2 40	65	3 05	27	109	3 00	65	3 65
B	45	2 40	65	3 05	1	110	7 12	65	7 77
18	45	2 40	65	3 05	2	110	5 70	65	6 35
8	46	22 80	65	23 45	15	110	11 53	65	12 18
2	61	2 40	65	3 05	23	110	52 63	65	53 28
3	61	2 40	65	3 05	40	110	10 53	65	11 18
4	61	2 40	65	3 05	35	111	8 73	65	9 38
A	61	2 40	65	3 05	18	112	3 00	65	3 65
5	61	2 40	65	3 05	21	112	7 83	65	8 48
1	62	1 80	65	2 45	22	112	6 40	65	7 05
W12 62	70	65	1 35	33	112	4 00	65	4 65	
E12 62	3 94	65	4 59	34	112	4 00	65	4 65	
W13 62	70	65	1 35	1	113	6 00	65	6 65	
4	62	1 60	65	2 25	2	113	4 00	65	4 65
6	62	1 40	65	2 05	15	113	20 00	65	20 65
7	62	1 40	65	2 05	13	114	8 55	65	9 20
8	62	1 40	65	2 05	14	114	8 55	65	9 20
9	62	1 40	65	2 05	15	114	8 55	65	9 20
10	62	2 00	65	2 65	16	114	4 28	65	4 93
14	62	1 80	65	2 45	17	114	6 25	65	6 90
15	62	1 80	65	2 45	4	121	5 70	65	6 35
16	62	1 80	65	2 45	5	121	5 70	65	6 35
17	62	1 80	65	2 45	6	121	5 70	65	6 35
18	62	1 80	65	2 45	7	121	5 70	65	6 35
19	62	1 80	65	2 45	9	121	4 00	65	4 65
20	62	2 20	65	2 85	17	121	10 65	65	11 30
1	63	1 60	65	2 25	14	122	10 43	65	11 08
E12 63	70	65	1 35	25	122	10 43	65	11 08	
2	63	1 40	65	2 05	6	123	32 80	65	33 55
5	63	1 40	65	2 05	16	123	9 10	65	9 75
6	63	1 40	65	2 05	18	123	18 95	65	19 60
7	63	1 40	65	2 05	31	123	5 70	65	6 35
8	63	1 40	65	2 05	B	123	5 70	65	6 35
9	63	1 40	65	2 05	B	123	5 70	65	6 35
10	63	1 80	65	2 45	32	123	5 70	65	6 35
13	63	1 50	65	2 15	33	123	5 70	65	6 35
14	63	1 50	65	2 15	18	124	16 00	65	16 65
15	63	1 50	65	2 15	26	124	5 70	65	6 35
16	63	1 50	65	2 15	27	124	5 70	65	6 35
17	63	1 50	65	2 15	28	124	5 70	65	6 35
W1863	80	65	1 45	30	124	7 43	65	8 08	
4	78	2 00	65	2 65	34	124	14 30	65	14 95
5	78	2 00	65	2 65	38	124	9 10	65	9 75
6	78	2 00	65	2 65	3	125	2 70	65	3 35
7	78	2 00	65	2 65	4	125	2 70	65	3 35
16	78	6 00	65	6 65	5	125	2 70	65	3 35
17	78	5 00	65	5 65	6	125	2 72	65	3 35
18	78	8 83	65	9 48	21	125	4 28	65	4 93
8	79	56 68	65	57 33	22	125	3 67	65	4 33
10	90	5 00	65	5 65	23	125	2 68	65	4 33
17	91	7 68	65	8 33	24	125	3 67	65	4 33
6	92	13 40	65	14 05	25	125	3 68	65	4 33
12	92	5 50	65	6 15	26	125	3 67	65	4 33
26	92	5 13	65	5 78	Nor. Ele.				
27	92	5 12	65	5 77	Co's	16 00	65	16 65	
28	92	5 13	65	5 78	W house				